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Austria-Hungary's Hard Role in the European War.

Circumstances have combined to make Austria-Hungary play a wholly subsidiary part in the European war. Although she brought on the general crash by forcing a quarrel on Serbia, she soon lost control of the situation and drifted into the background. Her military power was overshadowed by Germany's and her military policy has had to be subordinated to that of her far stronger ally.

Such a subordination was natural. Germany had come to Austria-Hungary's aid and made the latter's cause her own. The government in Berlin had given Count Berchtold permission to go as far as he liked in disciplining Serbia. Whether or not the German Foreign Office actually saw the Serbian ultimatum before it was dispatched to Belgrade is still an open question. But Austria-Hungary was fortified in advance with an assurance of German support, and that support was forthcoming when the attack on Serbia was followed by a Russian mobilization along the Austro-Hungarian border.

The government and the people of Austria-Hungary could not but be grateful for German assistance. They looked upon the Emperor William as a champion and a deliverer. Neutralists returning from Vienna and Budapest have reported that the German Kaiser's picture in the film theatres is always greeted with the wildest applause, more enthusiasm being shown for him than for Francis Joseph. In the dispatches of congratulation which Francis Joseph sent to his ally in Berlin after the first German successes in France, the same note of gratitude and admiration was struck. Even while Lemberg was being lost and Eastern Galicia and Bukovina were being overrun by the Russians the Austro-Hungarians consoled themselves with the thought that Germany would soon be in possession of Paris.

Most Austrian military writers have ascribed the defeats in the unfortunate Lublin campaign and the loss of Lemberg to the self-sacrificing readiness of the Austro-Hungarian armies to carry out the strategical plans of the German General Staff. Poland was invaded in August last in order to divert Russian attention from East Prussia, which was left weakly defended in order to mass the German troops of the first line in France and Belgium.

That demonstration not only failed to prevent the first Russian invasion of East Prussia, but fatally compromised the Austro-Hungarian defence of Galicia and Bukovina. The Russian southern armies swept over the border, occupied Bukovina and conquered Galicia as far east as the line of the San River. The Austrian forces were badly shattered and had to evacuate Poland and a large part of Middle Galicia in order to reorganize in defensive positions back toward Cracow.

The Austro-Hungarian armies paid their debt to Germany ungrudgingly. They felt that they had contributed, although at great cost to themselves, toward making possible both German successes in the west and General von Hindenburg's great victory at Tannenberg, in East Prussia. They were still content to accept German leadership and to do any duty assigned to them in the German scheme of strategy.

In the recent general offensive movement in the eastern theatre the Austro-Hungarian armies again undertook to invade Southern Poland—this time west of the Vistula River, instead of east of it. They also made a forward movement in Middle Galicia, pursuing the Russians to the San River line, retaking Jaroslavl and raising the siege of Przemyśl. Their advance was the more successful, inasmuch as the Southern Russian forces had been somewhat depleted in order to reinforce the armies behind Ivankograd and Warsaw.

There was intense elation in Austria-Hungary over the temporary recovery of Middle Galicia and the prospect of retaking Lemberg. Everything was going smoothly so far as the Austro-Hungarian part of the campaign was concerned. The armies beaten in August and September had redeemed themselves and were full of new-born confidence. Then suddenly the bottom fell out of the German offensive in Poland and the hurried retreat of the German centre to the borders of Silesia and Posen uncovered the Austro-Hungarian armies and compelled them to seek safety in a quick retirement.

Unfortunately their position was far more dangerous than was the position of the German armies. They were extended far to the east, and in their rear were crowded up against the Carpathian Mountains. Retreat through the

mountain passes into Hungary would mean disorganization and heavy losses, and the road west to Cracow was partly closed by the advance of the Russians through Southern Poland. Connection between the Austro-Hungarian armies which had gotten as far east as Przemyśl, Sambor and Stry and the forces near Cracow was almost broken. It is no wonder that rumors have been started of disagreements between the Austro-Hungarian and the German commanders, since the collapse of the campaign against Warsaw has left the forces of Francis Joseph in a far worse position than that into which they were driven after the fall of Lemberg and the first investment of Przemyśl.

There may be little basis for these rumors of clashes between General Dankl and some of his German associates. But the fact remains that the Austro-Hungarian commanders have never had a free hand to manage their campaigns with due regard to Austria-Hungary's military necessities. German territory is still practically free from the invader, but Austria-Hungary, owing to a defective utilization of her means of defence, has lost practically two whole provinces. Fighting Germany's battles under German instructions, Francis Joseph's armies have failed in the task of giving proper protection to the subjects and territory of the Dual Monarchy.

Austria-Hungary has been chronically unlucky at war. Misfortune has a way of dogging her leaders and armies. It looks as if fate was going to be as relentless as ever in this war. Fighting on her own account she would undoubtedly succumb in the end to Russia. But fighting as a mere subsidiary in the big German game of strategy may exhaust her even more rapidly and hurry up her surrender to the inevitable.

Two Philippine Lessons.

Mexican-American relations have for two weary years afforded a striking illustration of the futility of trying to regulate from the outside the affairs of a disorderly country. The fate of Belgium to-day sets forth in blood and flame the folly of trusting to international guarantees of neutrality the security and independence of a land which some other power may covet.

We are not surprised to learn from Mr. Worcester, as related elsewhere in our columns, that thoughtful Filipinos appreciate the Belgian lesson and are strongly inclining toward maintenance of a full degree of American sovereignty as the only sure means of safeguarding the welfare of the Philippine Islands. We should regard it as deplorably humiliating and discreditable for the United States to be less appreciative of both these lessons or lacking in resolution to apply them to its Far Eastern possessions.

Mr. Wilson, Theorist, vs. Mr. Wilson, President.

The tears which "The Evening Post" and "The World" are shedding over Mr. Wilson's characteristic treatment of the negro race would be more convincing examples of their political independence if they had not swallowed far larger inconsistencies on the President's part. Truth to tell, the case of the negroes, deprived of their accustomed rights through the whim of Mr. Wilson's Cabinet, is but one more excellent illustration of the wide and deep ditch which lies between Mr. Wilson's words and his deeds.

We are far from implying an intellectual dishonesty on the President's part. We think he, as much as his most adoring admirer, is utterly deceived by the fine words and neat phrases which fall from his pen. "The New Freedom" pops out of his mouth, and immediately it seems to him that all business is breathing more freely, that prosperity is around the corner—and that the negro clerks are much happier for being "segregated." "Watchful Waiting" is another illustration. Once that mouth filler crossed the threshold of Mr. Wilson's brain it seemed as if peace was as good as won for Mexico and that every poor already had his acres. And now look at the poor thing!

The negroes are only a few more victims of a theorist gone astray. Some time Mr. Wilson may learn that his theories are not the sum total of all wisdom and that by listening to a critic without losing his temper he may even improve them a little. He may also learn that the finest spun theory, supported by the prettiest casuistics, is not worth very much unless it is executed in a spirit of fair play and common sense.

Street Cleaning Which Doesn't Clean.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston says that his department is "not just making promises and sitting still," but is "busy all the time on the problem." So far as the public can see, this activity is not producing results. It is not changing the "antiquated, expensive and unsatisfactory" system of cleaning the streets which the Academy of Medicine has criticised. It has not yet, after months of investigating and discussion, put covered ash cans and covered ash carts on the streets, although the Commissioner promises to have several hundred covered carts—a temporary sort of expedient—in operation before long.

This department costs the city much money. It is hard to see why the money should not be spent to better advantage, even if that necessitates revolutionary changes in the system. Mr. Fetherston has been in office nearly a year. He has just two problems—to keep the streets clean and to remove snow in winter—neither of them easy, but both capable of rational, satisfactory solution and both solved in other cities. The Commissioner's desire to do good work cannot be questioned. The fact that his department has not done good work cannot be questioned. It was totally unprepared for last winter's snow, and went about that task in the clumsiest and costliest fashion. Street cleaning—so-called—still continues, and garbage removal still continues, after the routine of years ago.

An executive confronted with similar problems in work for a private engineering or contractor's firm would have evolved a solution in less than a year or he would be hunting a new job. Is the real trouble in the Street Cleaning Department the fact that political considerations of any nature prevent the formulation and prompt adoption of a scientific scheme of work based on the well known models of efficient European cities?

The Conning Tower

To the Editors of Anymagazine.

I know you're working double-speed—
On stuff from Amiens to Matanzas;
I ask you just to stop and read
Five little stanzas.

Read, sir, of one who doesn't give
The fur from off a furlless kitten
About your representative
In France or Britain.

I am unmoved what time you list
His orders, medals and commissions,
Indorsed by every bigamist
And great physicians.

"One who has followed ten cam—" Nix!
I don't care if he's not been near one—
Nor if he covered ninety-six
Before this here one.

O Ed! the noblest work divined
Is due, eventually, for curbing.
Pray grant unto the undersigned
Surcease of blurring.

G. S. K.

The Belgians need food, urgently; there will be privation in Germany and France this winter; the Socialists cannot go on without your help; the Stage Society needs assistance; you might contribute to the \$550,000 alumnae are trying to raise to rebuild the Wellesley College edifice that was burned last winter; spend all the money you can in American shops on home-made stuff; the Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign Committee could use a piece of change; and when you have finished attending to all these things, let us know. We have other causes, take it from last night's mail, that we ought to espouse in this Urge of Uplift.

A columnist these days, opening numberless letters of appeal, feels like saying: "Take them away! Can't you see they're breaking my heart?"

Arms for The Conning Tower.

DESIGNED BY OLD BILL CHURCHILL.

On a field of zinc a bull conning proper.

Erect—Or, a mural crown, issuant
gules a top of column.Supporters—Victors with fasces per-
taining to Tribunes.

Motto—Contribnamus.

WELL, LET IT BE A LESSON TO YOU.

Dear F. P. A.: Sorry, Tuesday was the only time I've missed in ten months and ten days.

JOHN PURROY MITCHELL.

A frightful thing has just happened to a lot of contributions. They were lying on our desk, under the mulligame-pot. We overturned the m-p. and the contributions are, at the moment of dashing to press, horribly and unalterably stuck together. Yours, about to be used, is among them. Tough luck!

In Tribulation There Is Strength.

J. O. L., Chicot and Nat—they are fair,
Bab, Anne and Chiquita—the same;

This triplicate gag is delightful, and rare,
A shrewd and original game.

Should one of us write a pathetic and sorry
And stupid and vacuous lay,

We'd sign the stuff "FREDDIE AND IRWIN AND
MORRIE."

And land on a triplicate play.

All roads may, as the jolly old sport-writers say in their introductions, lead to Princeton to-day; but our advice is not to try the Grand Trunk, the Pere Marquette or the Santa Fe. (Keep your old annual pass, President Rea.)

VOTES FOR WOMEN!

[From the Bennington (Vt.) Banner.]

Edward Carrier has commenced housekeeping in Mrs. Dole's house.

How the movement progresses! "The writer would indeed be ungrateful," says a grand describer in the Winchester, Ky., Democrat, "if she did not express to Mr. Henry Hall her appreciation of his auto hospitality. He conveyed four of his wife's friends, and takes so much interest in the organization of these patriot descendants that it has been moved and carried that he be made a D. A. R." Votes for women!

A Letter for Sindbad.

My dear Mr. Sindbad: I think this is a pretty kettle of marines with a sore head. You just tell that F. P. A. man that I am taking time by the fettle to warn him that if he publishes any more of my remarks he will simply jump out of the frying pan into the fire. The old cow died he's a snug as a bug in a hornet's nest, but you can let him know for me that he can continue to do so only until the cows come home over my dead body!

VIVIANNE.

PET NAMES.

The Kaiser has a waxed moustache,
As fierce as any Krupp;
"Bad Penny" 's what he calls it, for
It's always turning up.

H. D.

My tennis-shoes are all worn out.

They're naught but rents and holes;

I call 'em "Corporations," for

They haven't any soles.

GRANDARBRE.

Will the Kaiser please call at this office to receive the German silver cup awarded as first prize in the Anti-Climax Contest? The entry follows: "If your culture, your faith, your nation, your Emperor are dear to you . . ."

THE DIARY OF OUR OWN SAMUEL PEPYS.

November 12.—To Luncome, where I did meet Mr. J. Jerome, the English writer, and I found him a genial and pleasant-spoken man. Also Don Marquis the poet and J. Gregg, and we talked of this and that, and mostly of the great war. Thence with A. Thomas the playwright to J. Doyle's; and we had a game of pool, but he beat me, the fortunate coxcomb, which I doubt he can do again. In the evening to the office where I put in a hard hour, labouring and so home.

13.—Up, and with Miss Bessie Moore to the tennis-court, and we played 5 sets; but I could not get more than 2, try as I would; and rethought the great wind did distress her more than me. To Mistress Blanche's for a fine dinner, of wild goose and some cold spaghetti, very savory, and I had many helpings of everything; and thence to the office, where I was loth to go, till I did finish my stint. But I found it not difficult.

Yes, E. F. L. we agree with you. The war correspondents seem to have a keen sense of humor. F. P. A.

THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN FLOOD OF ALIENS HERE AFTER WAR

An Open Forum for Public Debate.

NO JOB-GRABBING AT ALBANY

Gov. Whitman Can Save Millions by Cutting Out Departments.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: "Government Rehabilitation. Not Job-Grabbing." is the heading of an excellent editorial in The Tribune of the 12th inst. If Mr. Whitman intends to keep the expenses of the state within the figure set by Governor Glynn he must do some wholesale cutting.

Where there is a political cancer the only sure remedy is the knife. The first week of January should see the abolition of the so-called efficiency department and the useless state fire department.

The compensation department ought also to be abolished and some workable law enacted in its place. The present law is merely an asylum for Tammany delinquents.

The verdict of the people on Election Day was unmistakably against the present order of things in Albany. Mr. Whitman was elected to clean house at the capital.

By intelligent and discriminating use of the powers of removal, Governor-elect Whitman can save the state in salaries alone \$4,000,000 during the first year of his administration. Will he have the courage to do it? Investigation and noise, such as characterized the Sulzer regime, will not deceive any one but the fatuous politician. The people want results.

New York, Nov. 12, 1914.

PATRIOTIC TEACHER-MOTHERS

A Reader Declares They Raise an Issue of National Importance.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: Patrons of education in our metropolis are brought to the consideration of whether all women teachers shall be unmarried or, at least, childless, and thus the nation be deprived of increase in population from a class best calculated to bring to perfection the citizen of the future. The length of leave of absence first requested may seem inconsistent, as another child might then be born. A brief period should be allowed. There should be a limited reserve of teachers to fill vacancies caused by illness as well as motherhood, and in every ward a public nursery, a world's exposition, where children could not temporarily be left. Teachers should not be compelled to increase the number of children in the Knickerbocker hit Uncle Sam on the head with a board?

WILLIAM STANLEY.

Rutherford, N. J., Nov. 12, 1914.

LETTER FROM JEROME K. JEROME

Belgians Who Reached England with the Look of Hunted Animals.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: Here is an interesting letter sent by Jerome K. Jerome, the well known author, to Henry Cleeve, who is raising help for distressed Belgians by means of the Dollar Christmas Fund. "I have seen these poor people," writes Mr. Jerome, "and I thank you for the work you are doing. They have been crying and sobbing from their homes three or four days before with a pitiful little bundle of such things as they could snatch at as they ran from room to room; a few cheap trinkets that had seemed to them such treasures—in one an absurd, gaudy clock; it had been a wedding present—rarely anything of much use. They have the clothes they

fastened on with trembling hands while listening for the dreaded clatter of the Uhlan hoofs upon the village street.

They reach us over in England with the look of hunted animals. And then as one goes about them, trying to comfort them, life comes back to them and they begin to cry. The young women and the children, they may find new roads to build again. But it is the old men and women that are the saddest to look upon. They seem to be always looking back. All one can do for them is to whisper to them that the children are safe; that the little ruined home shall be built up again by the children; that we are going to see to that.

These are the people for whom the Dollar Christmas Fund now appeals.

PERCY S. BULLEN.
Honorary Secretary, the Dollar Christmas Fund for Homeless Belgians,
66 Broadway, New York, Nov. 13, 1914.

THE WOMEN OF COLORADO

Why They Did Not Prevent the Fighting in the Mines.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: C. E. D. Phelps asks "Will Mrs. Blake explain why women's votes did not prevent the fighting in Colorado some months ago?" Probably Mrs. Blake will not pay any attention to such a foolish question, but since Mr. Phelps seems serious he has a right to be enlightened. The answer is, because men are in the majority in Colorado. Probably Mr. Phelps is not aware that a well-known man was elected Governor by men and that a lot of miners, mostly foreign men, went on a strike against the mine owners, men, and the state militia, men, were not able to cope with them. About ten children and two women were burned to death by men. The women camped on the Governor's mansion until he telegraphed the President for troops and got an answer, and the fighting was stopped.

Of course this little police duty on foreign miners is not to be compared with the grandeur and magnificence of the men's noble war in Europe, where the women do not interfere. We men who stand for peace and honest government are usually in the minority but the women are nearly all on our side, and while we cannot hope to bring about the civilization of the country we hope to improve it or at least make it no worse and at the same time abandon the barbarous law that male sex is the only qualification for a voice in the government of both sexes.

MILFORD G. BARNES.

New York, Nov. 11, 1914.

Paris by August 15.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: Your correspondent, Mr. Prieth, thinks the really one good joke of the war is the Russian shout, "Berlin in three weeks!" but if he truly appreciates this precise kind of humor, let me remind him of a better joke which he ought to have conveniently forgotten. What about "In Paris by August 15" and the nice little dinner party that was to be gathered together in that city on that date? This joke ought to send him into convulsions.

H. WILLOUGHBY.

New York, Nov. 12, 1914.

Canada Already Preparing for Them, Says Railroad Official.

With 753 passengers and a large consignment of mail, the White Star liner Baltic, some twelve hours late, arrived here last night from Liverpool and Queenstown.

Among her passengers was Scott Griffin, European agent for the Canadian Northern Railroad. He returned on business, he said, and declared that a great influx of aliens might be expected here immediately after the end of the European war. Another was Fred I. Kent, a vice-president of the Bankers Trust Company, who assisted American travellers in Germany and England when the money situation became serious.

T. Rutherford MacMechen, the writer on aeronautics, who has been in London in conference with British military and naval authorities, came over on a hurried trip and will return to London within ten days. Mr. MacMechen said that Great Britain did not fear a Zeppelin raid upon London.

John A. McVicker, who resigned from the staff of Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin, returned with his wife and three children.

Maggie Teyte, the opera singer, who comes here on a concert tour, said her husband, Eugene Plumon, had joined the French army and was acting as an interpreter for Indian troops.

Among others on board were: James M. Sullivan, American Minister to Santo Domingo; E. R. Bacon, Mrs. Albert Clayburgh, Dr. Stanton Coit, Mr. and Mrs. Philip W. Livermore and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Palmer.

GERMAN HERO NOW CITIZEN

Gustav Brodbeck, gunner's mate on the battleship Florida, who was decorated for signal bravery at Vera Cruz, yesterday became a United States citizen. He was born in Germany.

Brodbeck, who has been sixteen years in the navy, saluted Justice Van Sien in Queens Supreme Court, and gave ready answers. His had letters of recommendation from Admirals Fletcher and Badger and Captain Rush of the Florida.

Miss Anna Teresa Mitchell, of Elmhurst, a graduate nurse, and Miss Fannie Fischman, of Corona, were also admitted. Miss Mitchell, a native of Great Britain, said she was so proud of this country she wanted to be a citizen, and Miss Fischman said that she wanted her citizenship to assist her in business as a stenographer.

Dr. J. Franklin Brown.

GENERAL SCOTT TO BE CHIEF OF STAFF

Funston Appointed Major General, but Will Keep His Command at Vera Cruz.

Washington, Nov. 13.—Brigadier General Hugh L. Scott was named by the Secretary of War to-day to become chief of staff, to succeed Major General William W. Wotherspoon, who will retire on Monday. He will be succeeded as chief of the Mobile army division, or assistant chief of staff, by Brigadier General Tasker H. Bliss, although the latter will remain in charge of the troops on the Mexican border indefinitely.

The vacancy of major general created by the retirement of General Wotherspoon will be filled by the nomination of Brigadier General Frederick Funston, who is in charge of the Mexican military forces at Vera Cruz. Mr. Garrison said to-day that the appointment of General Funston to be major general did not mean that he would be removed from his command at Vera Cruz.

Feeling over the appointment of General Scott to be chief of staff in preference to officers outranking him in seniority will be somewhat allayed by an announcement by Mr. Garrison upon the retirement of Major General Murray on April 29, 1915, the vacancy will be filled by the appointment of General Scott to be major general, and that upon the retirement of Major General Carter on November 19, 1915, General Bliss will be named to fill the vacancy.

The next three vacancies in the rank of brigadier general are due first and second to the infantry and third to the coast artillery. The vacancies will be the result of the promotions of General Scott and General Funston and the retirement of General Hoyle. The vacancies will be filled, according to Mr. Garrison, by the promotion of Colonel Henry A. Greene, infantry; Colonel William A. Mann, infantry; and Colonel Frederick S. Strong, coast artillery.

Before making the announcements to-day Secretary Garrison held a conference with President Wilson at the White House.

ROADS FILE HIGHER RATES

Freight on Butter and Eggs Not to Advance.

Washington, Nov. 13.—In conformity with the decision of August 1 by the Interstate Commerce Commission against the rate increases proposed by the Central Freight Association territory-wide filed advances on livestock, fresh meats and packing house products. Cancellation by transshipment of roads of concentration freight rates on points in the Middle West to destinations on the Pacific Coast, which would result in a material advance in rates on those commodities, was suspended to-day by the Interstate Commerce Commission until March 15.

Authority was granted to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Central Railroad of New Jersey by the Interstate Commerce Commission to-day to charge a higher rate for through passenger tickets from New York City to the West than the aggregate of the intermediate fares to certain designated points.

